

## STATUS OF THE SECURITY AND JUSTICE SECTOR

The security and justice sector received the largest allocation from IRRF 2—\$6.31 billion (34%) of the \$18.4 billion appropriated. And the sector received the largest portion of reallocations: more than \$1.8 billion was added to security-related construction and some non-reconstruction projects as the problem of security became more apparent to planners and policy makers.<sup>151</sup>

Although most IRRF-funded security projects have been construction-related, money was also used to arm the New Iraqi Army, train Iraqi police, provide support for war victims, and initiate witness-protection programs. The Iraq Security Forces Fund (ISFF), established in May 2005, has provided \$10 billion to enable MNF-I to meet the increasing training

and equipment requirements of the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF).

The Coalition relies on the IRRF and ISFF to bolster Iraq's capacity to provide security and maintain the rule of law. Although IRRF funding has been almost fully obligated and expended, areas where outlays trail obligated funds appear to be important in relation to contemporary developments in the security and justice sector. Specifically, unexpended balances for construction and rehabilitation of penal and detention facilities, as well as significant portions of obligations for witness protection and Rule-of-Law programs, appear to be timely in relation to the needs arising from the Baghdad Security Plan.<sup>152</sup>

### Activities in the Security and Justice Sector

As of March 30, 2007, more than 88% of IRRF-funded projects had been completed in the security and justice sector. IRRF projects focus on constructing and refurbishing facilities. For a detailed list of projects and status, see Figure 2-29.

By the end of the quarter, more than 91% of the \$6.31 billion IRRF funds for this sector had been expended. For the status of IRRF funding, see Figure 2-30.

Although IRRF also supports training and equipping initiatives, IRRF funds are almost completely expended. These initiatives are dis-

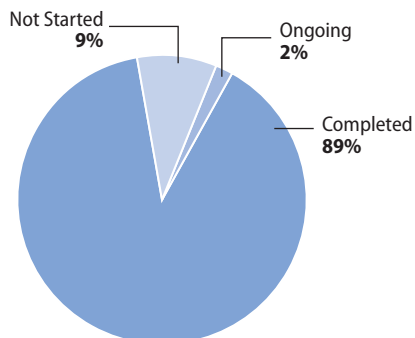


Security fence around police facility.

Figure 2-29

## STATUS OF IRRF 2 PROJECTS - SECURITY AND JUSTICE

Sources: IRMS, *IRMO Rollup* (3/30/2007); USAID, *Activities Report* (4/10/2007)



Project Type	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Total
Marla Ruzicka Iraq War Victims Fund	170		1,104	1,274
Commanders Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction	1		602	603
Facilities Repair	4	8	448	460
Border Enforcement	2	2	270	274
Focused Stabilization	112		62	174
Establish New Iraqi Army	2	11	81	94
Iraqi Civil Defense Corps	4	8	75	87
Police Training and Assistance	9	1	67	77
Judicial Security and Facilities		8	29	37
Investigations of Crimes Against Humanity		1	34	35
Miscellaneous		3	7	10
Reconstruction of Detention Facilities		4	1	5
Witness Protection Program		4	1	5
National Security Communications Network			3	3
Penal Facilities		2	1	3
Public Safety Training and Facilities	1	1	1	3
Facilities Protection Services			2	2
Security and Law Enforcement		1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>3,147</b>

cussed in the ISFF section; the security and justice sector update focuses on construction projects.

## CONSTRUCTION

IRRF has funded the construction and rehabilitation of border forts, fire stations, police stations, public-safety training academies, prisons and corrections facilities, courthouses, and witness-protection facilities.<sup>153</sup> The last IRRF-funded construction project in the sector is scheduled to be completed by April 2008.<sup>154</sup>

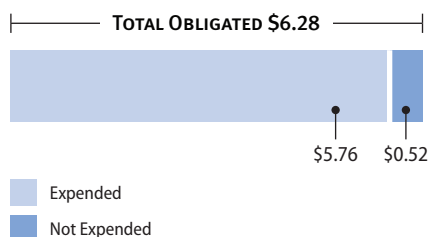
Three training academy projects have been completed, and two are in construction. The last training academy is scheduled to be completed in April 2007.<sup>155</sup> Repair work is

Figure 2-30

## STATUS OF IRRF 2 FUNDS - SECURITY AND JUSTICE

\$ Billions

Source: DoS, *Iraq Weekly Status* (3/27/2007)



ongoing at the **Baghdad Police College**, and MNSTC-I accepted responsibility for completing the remaining repairs in January 2007. GRD reported that it has provided a master plumber and structural engineer to assist with the repairs.<sup>156</sup>

This quarter, SIGIR Inspections identified design deficiencies at the **Iraqi Civil Defense Headquarters**. In addition, construction and equipment installation did not always comply with standards. For more details, see Section 3 of the Report.

Construction at the **Khan Bani Saad Correctional Facility**, which can house 1,800 inmates, is currently 52% complete;<sup>157</sup> the current completion date of November 2007 is being reevaluated “to account for delays stemming from different site conditions and security.”<sup>158</sup> The 800-bed **Nassriya Correctional Facility** is estimated to be completed by October 2007. It is currently 65% complete. The new construction of the **Zarka Rehabilitation Center** in Dahuk is currently 94% finished and is expected to be completed in May 2007.<sup>159</sup>

The fire station projects are reported to be 96% completed to date, with 91 of the 95 projects delivered. The delivery of the last fire station has been delayed from March 2007 to October 2007 because of unanticipated road-repair work.<sup>160</sup> Finally, GRD reports this quarter that **114 border forts** have been constructed thus far, and 5 points of entry have been completed.<sup>161</sup>

## RULE-OF-LAW INITIATIVES

Several initiatives are in progress to enforce the rule of law in Iraq and strengthen the legal code, police force, judicial system, and correctional system. This quarter, the U.S. Mission-Iraq appointed a DoJ attorney as Acting Coordinator for Rule-of-Law Programs in Iraq. MNSTC-I is strengthening the Iraqi Major Crimes Task Force and the Major Crimes Unit and training the police personnel on criminal investigations. MNSTC-I and the Ministry are also adding forensic specialists to the police forces.<sup>162</sup>

DoJ has also been working with DoS to support the expansion and effectiveness of the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI). Since its reorganization in April 2004, the CCCI has held 1,867 trials for insurgents apprehended by the Coalition. The proceedings have resulted in the conviction of 1,607 people.<sup>163</sup>

This quarter, GRD also reported that repairs to a police training academy were completed and that construction of **Rusafa Prison Force Protection** is also complete. Eight courthouse projects are in progress; the last project is expected to be finished in March 2008. Four witness-protection security facilities are under construction and scheduled to complete in April 2008.<sup>164</sup>

## INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

The United States has invested more than \$320 million to improve Iraq's capacity to protect its oil and electric infrastructure. U.S.-funded initiatives include training and equipping the

Strategic Infrastructure Battalions (SIBs) and partnering Coalition forces with Iraq's various energy infrastructure protection forces.<sup>165</sup> The Ministry of Defense established 17 SIBs, and U.S.-funded projects have trained and equipped 11 of them.<sup>166</sup>

The Facilities Protective Service (FPS) protects standalone facilities administered by individual ministries (for example, security guards at a ministry building). Currently, approximately 150,000 FPS personnel are working for 27 ministries and 8 independent directorates, such as the Central Bank of Iraq.<sup>167</sup>

DoD reported anecdotal evidence that some FPS personnel are unreliable, and some may be responsible for violent crimes and other illegal activities.<sup>168</sup> As a result, on December 27, 2006, all FPS personnel were placed under the Minister of Interior and money for salaries was transferred to the Ministry of Interior budget. Exceptions for the consolidation included Ministry of Oil, Ministry of Electricity, and the Higher Juridical Council forces.<sup>169</sup>

## TRANSITION TO IRAQI CONTROL

There has been progress in the Coalition's efforts to transition responsibility to the GOI. The southern governorates of Najaf, Thi-Qar, and Muthanna were transferred last year. DoD

reported this quarter that security responsibilities of three provinces—Qadisiyah, Maysan, and Ninewa—are planned to be transferred to Iraqi control by spring 2007. The remaining provinces are expected to assume provincial Iraqi control by the end of 2007, except for the transfer of Anbar, which is expected to occur in early 2008.<sup>170</sup>

On December 17, 2006, the Prime Minister and the Ministerial Committee for National Security approved the transfer of security responsibility for Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah to the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). The transition will be completed after the resolution of a defense budget issue between the GOI and KRG.<sup>171</sup>

This quarter, DoD reported that the Iraqi Ground Forces Command (IGFC) assumed command and control responsibilities for six of the ten Iraqi Army divisions.<sup>172</sup> However, these units still require substantial logistics and sustainment support from Coalition forces.<sup>173</sup>